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BENJAMIN E. KENTNOR COMPANY,
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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1921.

Which Kind of a "Heart?"

WASHINGTON is "The Heart of America." It must be a kindly, thoughtful, hospitable heart. It must not be grudging, greedy and hard. It has a chance to show just what kind of a heart it is. The disarmament conference is the occasion. The official and semi-official guests who will come here are the opportunity. They will represent the five great governments invited by President Harding, to meet here. There will be about 500 of these officially accredited representatives.

With them will be as many, or more, who may be classed as semi-official scientists, observers, technicians, scholars, who will represent institutions, associations and societies. Again there will be the newspaper correspondents from every country in the world where newspapers are read, and we do not need to whisper to the people of Washington, that their favor and good opinion is quite as valuable as that of even Lloyd George and Briand.

What will Washington do for these guests? How will they be received and cared for? What impressions will they carry away not alone of America, but of this "Heart of America?" First of all, they must be housed; and how they are housed, what is their comfort in their living quarters, what their surroundings and the kind of beds they sleep in, will form a very large factor in their verdict of this city and its people, indeed of the country as a whole.

The Real Estate Exchange has undertaken to list all places available for housing these visitors. What is desired are houses as a whole, suites of rooms, apartments, single and double rooms. Rental will, of course, be paid. No one is asked to donate anything. They are only asked to accommodate. But these guests must not be crowded, cramped or overcharged; they must not be mulcted nor forced to double up through overprice. They are not rich. No country is. They all have money of which it takes a good deal to translate into American dollars.

But there will be no little satisfaction and a good deal of distinction in having housed any of these distinguished visitors. There will be a personal profit in having been host to them. It also will mean everything to Washington how these people are received and cared for. All the rest of the world will hear about it. There will be no city or folk in any land who will not be told about Washington and what was found here, and especially the treatment received. It always is well, incidentally, to remember that the functions of a heart include pumping out as well as sucking in.

Senator Reed spoke eight and one-half hours on the beer bill at one standing, and nary a drop.

Will Be Settled.

THE Silesian tangle has been dropped into the lap of the league of nations. The council has begun looking over the mass of threads. It is said it will lay them gently one side and begin at the starting point to study the situation without regard to what others have tried to do, or to prevent being done. If the members can forget France and Great Britain, they will get somewhere.

There is reason for confidence that a conclusion will be reached. There is too much at stake to admit of failure. There is certainly a line of compromise which can be drawn in Silesia. That any line can, or will, satisfy Germany and Poland is not so essential as that it satisfies the international sense of justice, and so is such that all other governments can insist upon its acceptance and peaceful observance. To reach such a settlement is vital to the future of the league.

Great Britain and France have agreed to abide by the decision. Since both of them are represented in the council and each has the right of vote, they cannot mean by this agreement to the decision that it must be such as both will vote for. Such a reservation of the right of veto will make their promise to accept the decision of no value whatever. If either can absolutely bar a decision in advance, an agreement to accept would be but a bit of sarcasm.

Indeed they have shown that this is not their understanding or intention, as both have conceded that the decision shall be made public with a statement of the data and reasons upon which it is based. Naturally Belgium will be inclined to favor the contention of France, and Japan that of Great Britain, but this in effect merely means compromise, and that Italy, China, Brazil and Spain may be the real arbitrators. A majority of eight is five, and if even these five shall agree, it is quite probable this number will not be less than six, or even seven.

But, however this may be, a decision will be reached because it must be reached. Anything else leaves Silesia to be the cause of another war, which is impossible. It will also leave the league wholly discredited. Neither condition will be permitted to result from this reference to the league, and acceptance by it of this most critical of all European problems.

John Blake says there is no secret of success. If you eliminate hard work there is.

The Hip-Pocket Bar.

THE hip-pocket bar is to be immune, if the Antislavery League representatives have their way. William H. Anderson, of the league, recently announced for the organization that "it will join with level-headed, conservative, law-abiding citizens generally in a vigorous stand against either official lawlessness or fanatical attention to such things as individual hip pockets at the expense of efficiency in stopping the crooks who are permitted to

make fortunes by dealing in 100 and 1,000-case lots of liquor."

This somewhat new attitude is gratifying to all sane supporters of prohibition. The Volstead act is but a police law. It is but a law of public policy. No such law was ever enacted which could not be abused in its administration. It is not the intent of such laws that they shall deal with trifling offenses, shall be overinquisitorial or technically enforced. There is not a human being who does not with fair frequency, violate some law, knowingly or unknowingly.

This is as true of health laws, and of all laws regulating individuals in their interrelations as it is of the liquor laws. Cities enforced the old liquor license laws, not according to the letter, but according to prevailing popular opinion and, in individual cases, according to the law of common sense. This is equally true as to all license laws, and all that are regularly. Nine-tenths of the resentment felt as to the Volstead act is due to fool enforcement by fool agents backed by antiquated fanatics. It has come by ignoring the law of common sense which legislators have to take for granted will be used.

Every law of public policy has to be far more sweeping in its terms than it is expected to be in its application. For example, in the prohibition law, the manufacture of intoxicating liquor has to be forbidden. It would make the law of no avail, if this was defined or limited by details. But how many members of Congress or of State legislatures would have this apply to the housewife who makes wine for family use, or to householders who occasionally brew a domestic supply of beer? How many, in forbidding transportation, expected this to be extended to a hip pocket flask?

If the Antislavery League will put its great influence back of sober opinion of the law's operation, this will rapidly become a sober nation. It is inherent not to care to do what is permitted. It is especially true that being permitted to do what, under the letter of a law is forbidden, robs the doing of all its glamor. Who as a small boy, has not stolen what it was but necessary to ask for, in order to have?

Men are but boys grown older and the best way to keep them from brewing beer, is to let them do it themselves. It will end bootlegging and soon the trouble will not be worth the pains. Prohibition is mainly for the coming generations; the less it interferes with the fixed habits of the present generation, the easier it will be and the more effective it will be, in this main objective.

"What will woman look like in 1950,000 asks the Baltimore Sun. We don't know, but whatever she may resemble will never halt the grand pursuit that started in Eden.

Bread Lines.

NEW YORK and Massachusetts are already preparing for bread-line conditions the coming winter. Their officials and charity workers in consultation, seem to think this inevitable. They will get such temporary jobs as they can for the idle and will feed the hungry. Can any State afford to deliberately permit such a condition when they have months of warning? Leaving aside conscience, brotherhood, all sentiment, all social obligation, can they afford it as a cold-blooded, selfish proposition of self-interest?

Both of these States, as all other States, have highways to build, or that should be made permanent; they have other public improvements that have been delayed, but which are quite definitely in the program. Their cities, also, have like projects; things that should be done which require manual labor and skilled labor. They must realize that for every 1,000 men they would put at work, at least 500 more will get work in providing materials, or in supplying what the 1,000 will buy.

They must realize, also, if they stop to consider the situation, that what must be paid out in charity—public and private—if paid in taxes would do much of such improving where paid out in wages. Charity covers a multitude of public sins. But why the sins? Such public work can never be done for less money than in just such times as these, when labor can be had at a minimum wage and it should be at that wage, not to compete with or draw from private enterprise.

In a "Nation's Plan," Cyrus Kehr provides for just such a situation. He says:

The new national projects which the Nation Plan will prescribe, and the State and county and municipal projects which will come as auxiliaries to the Nation Plan, can at all times during the next fifty or 100 years constitute a receiver for such labor as is not needed in other enterprises and the industries. Thus during industrial fluctuations there will be no need of unemployment. Continuous employment for all the people of the United States is essential to contentment, good order and harmony.

But it is not necessary to wait. Those States and cities which have projects under way, need but extend and expand them. If it is necessary to call extra sessions of legislatures, surely such a condition warrants this as it would bond issues. New York City with 500,000 unemployed can far better afford to provide work for them than to have bread lines and soup houses. Property can better afford to protect itself by providing work than by police, militia and guns.

This is not a time to trifle with misfortune and idleness, to deny work to the industrious, nor to condemn self-respect to charity. Charity has passed out of vogue in civilized states and communities. It has had its day. That day ended with the war. There is now another sort of value of human obligation and of social responsibility.

The latest is that the war ended just as our chemists had discovered a gas against which no mask was a protection. The smallest particle in the air would be fatal. This is a nice, cheerful world for the fellow who is sure of "the next war."

Paris reports artificial eyelashes to match costumes. We suppose the big idea is for the wearer to see through her eyelashes as well as other folks see through her costumes.

However ably Mr. Lanker may conduct the Shipping Board's affairs, his predecessors have made it impossible for him to win any popularity by his service.

The summer wanes and it will not be long until returning wives will end the season of furnished canary birds and fat kitties in so many households.

A Brooklyn woman asserted in her divorce petition that her husband made \$50,000 a week bootlegging. That man must be a trainload legger.

Children born on this day are likely to be quick and clever and able to win prosperity in any circumstances. These subjects of Leo are usually very magnetic in personality and very industrious.

Instead of preparing to provide charity for the hungry next winter, why not provide jobs?

New York City Day By Day Impressions

By O. O. MENTYRE

NEW YORK, Sept. 1.—Thoughts while strolling around New York: A helicopter limousine at the curb of a 10-cent store. Slumming. Owen Davis. Writes the "unhand-me-villain" melodramas. Looks like a curate. The armless blind beggar standing with his head bared to the rain. Broadway's Athos of the brooding sorrows. Show troupers off on the high adventure. In Akron or Joliet. I wish I hadn't gulped that corn beef hash.

Selling magazines from a cart. That's a new one. Most of them are too light to read and too heavy to carry. An Argentine dancer. Cries a king his crown, they say. Press agent buff. She was following a broken-winged sparrow. Her cheeks wet with tears. Now I don't believe any of the tales about her. Where am I? Too many loafers around here.

Adolescent youths. Handsomely decked. Surging with boiling waywardness. Packets of cocaine in their pockets. A movie laboratory. They work in a dull ruby light. To strange eyes it is utter darkness. The sun is out. Wonder what those fellows that grease the street car rails think about? Strutting actors. Holy-poly figure is Abe Erlanger. History is his hobby.

An avenue perfume shop. Ravishingly beautiful salesgirls. Tautology. Why shouldn't perfume shops have beautiful sales girls? Imagine buying perfume from a crane! A stout lady limousine up the street, all bombast and bugles. She'll make a few show girls cringe. Then they'll give her the laugh as she goes out. As long as they sell the goods they should worry.

Six o'clock and men are rushing home. Different from the old days when they frizzed the vesperal hour in bars and what not. Wives always know where hubby is. Always down about the house. He may be away—but he's never out. My mouth waters passing these Danish pastry shop windows. There's Jay Kaufman going into the Claridge. He'll eat at the same table. Maybe he'll pay the check. Consume in jelly, broiled sea trout. Turkish coffee. Raspberry pudding. Peggy O'Neill. Just back from London. N. waiter, separate checks.

Hark girls! New York newspapers have received the following advertisements from Herr Julius Klein, of Vienna, for immediate publication: "Announcement: The undersigned takes the liberty to make the statement that he is planning to marry the United States soon to bring the citizens, consisting of members of the nobility men of official rank and standing, industrial leaders and others rich in the realities of the European capitals into epistolary touch with the American ladies of the best social standing. The marriages between them and these may effectively be eventuated."

For my part I don't care if I never see one of those rustic log cabins set in the deep Maine woods as pictured on postcards. Maine woods visitors are something like fishermen. They speak nonchalantly of sweeping porcupine, beavers and flying squirrels off the front porch every morning. Wolves howl in the clearing all night long while they sleep by birch log fires. Deers come to the front porch to drink and trout leap out of the water to be caught. Most of the folk who suddenly develop into such marvelous woodsmen over night are the kind that jump straight into the air and blanch at the sudden touch of a New York automobile horn.

In three of the largest hotel restaurants in New York there were "scenes" over dinner checks. The quarrels came near resulting in police interference but the management in each case agreed to pay the bill. Two cases refused to pay the charge and in another case a man protested against the Jesse James prices on his dinner check. A year or so ago nobody kicked and the cafe prices were boosted out of all reason. Now the public is speaking out. A head waiter told me that not a night passes without a half dozen scenes. "And," he added, "the funny thing is that most of those who kick have money."

The Hebrews regarded a strong growth of hair both on the head and on the chin as an ornament to a man. By many it was worn hanging down to the shoulders. To cut off a man's beard was to offer him the grossest insult. The time is coming when a long-haired woman will look as funny as a bearded man or a balding man with a cue. And speaking of whiskers, not so very long ago we gave our dear ones mustache cups that they might protect their facial adornment, for without our cup forethought they would have shaved. Said adornment in ordinary cups afterwards draining them—don't be horrified—noisy, or surreptitiously between their lips. Wouldn't we look with amusement and disgust at such a performance today?

So may we look, some day, on long-haired women.

A. B. NEALE.

Urges "Cranking" the Motor.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald: If a man's Ford stops and he has no starter he would be considered weak-minded if he should sit there and wait for conditions to adjust themselves. If he moved he must do something, he would have to get out and crank it.

That is the way with this country now. We are sitting like dumb animals waiting for matters to adjust themselves; we must crank it. I can do nothing to bring it out, but if we could get some of those best advertised, to start something we would soon be going in high.

Why not set October 15 for every factory in the country to go to work, employ their hands now and put in their orders for supplies?

Then let the spinners have the nerve to announce they will pay 25 cents per pound for cotton and the flour mills say they will pay \$2 for wheat.

That is all it would take. The country would be cranked. Everybody would go to buying. Those 4,000,000 idle laborers would

Horoscope For Today

What the Stars Indicate

Friday, September 2, 1921.

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Jupiter and Mercury dominate the stars today in friendly rule, while Saturn and Venus are adverse. The new Moon of this date falls on the cusp of the second house in opposition to Uranus in Pisces on the cusp of the eighth house.

The aspects are most threatening to Great Britain, where there will be a severe economic slump. Great drains on public funds in this country as well as in England are prognosticated and it is probable large nations expenditures will be made by both governments.

Railways seem to have the forecast of prosperity that will be temporary and a rise in stocks is indicated.

Mars, ruler of the fourth, threatens extreme heat all through the month in places that have suffered during the summer.

Agitation concerning child labor will be resumed owing to the development of sinister economic conditions.

Persons whose birthdate it is should not travel far make radical changes in the coming year. Business should be active and satisfactory.

Children born on this day are likely to be quick and clever and able to win prosperity in any circumstances. These subjects of Leo are usually very magnetic in personality and very industrious.

WHY IS IT THAT—

THE TITANIC 1600 LIVES LOST

THE 28-43 LIVES LOST

A FLOOD IN CHINA 10,000 LIVES LOST

A FAMINE IN RUSSIA MILLIONS OF LIVES LOST

Disasters such as these so powerfully strike the imagination of the world—

while disasters of this sort arouse so little interest?

Open Court Letters to The Herald

Hirsute Adornment.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

What is the objection to short hair? Why all this murmuring and complaining?

Sane customs should not be confined to any age or sex.

Short hair for instance, and low heels, which men and children have adopted, are not only the same but the same thing.

We have all been waiting for Congress to do something.

They can be trusted to damage us every time they turn around, but help never.

If the President could be induced to issue a proclamation asking everybody interested to get ready to start October 15 and then business interests everywhere call mass meetings and board meetings, and the newspapers push it, it could be put across.

As long as we are out of the league of nations, we may as well not count on exports. Let us get busy at home and get everybody busy and we can use all we make if we have money to buy and if we should do as above everybody would have money to buy with.

You may throw this down as a dream, but just ask yourself the question a thousand times: Why wouldn't that plan work? Why wouldn't that plan work?

LEON WESTMORELAND.

Disarmament Proposal.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

The advocates of naval disarmament ignore, and propose no remedy that will remove the cause of the present unnecessary and excessive naval armament, the policy of the British government to maintain a greater navy than any maintained by any other government.

To a just and impartial naval disarmament that would include, and be preceded by the equalizing of the American and British navies there could be no just opposition. Both of these objects can be obtained by the following plan:

The American and British governments to stop building.

The American government instead of building ships until its navy equals that of Great Britain, to purchase from the British government ships in which its greatest naval strength consists, presumably capital ships, or ships of the greatest naval tonnage. The purchase price of the ships to be credited to the payment of the debt Great Britain owes the United States.

Such ships when purchased should not be put in service, but should be retired and held in reserve in charge of caretakers. For each ship so retired the British government to discharge the officers and crew of a similar ship, retire it, and hold it in reserve in charge of caretakers.

By this method the American government obtains immediately and without any increase in taxation, and at no additional naval expense, what would require additional taxation to build twice the number of ships purchased and to man and maintain them for years, until the two navies were equal or the British government destroyed the excess British ships.

The American government could soon save the cost of the few ships purchased by the great reduction in its navy which could follow the reduction in British and other European navies. Unnecessary and excessive increases in navies is no more illogical than is an unnecessary and excessive navy.

With the equalizing of the American and British navies, both navies could be reduced to the strength of the next strongest naval power, as they would both have the same number of ships in service, and in addition the same number of ships in reserve.

As the relative strength of the European Continental navies is the

same whether all of the ships are in service or all are in reserve, they could by agreement retire all, or nearly all of their ships. A powerful reason for such action would be that a naval supremacy alone would not assure victory, but a land supremacy could. The best protection would be to save the money spent in naval armament, and expend it in military defense.

With the reduction of the continental European navies to the vanishing point, the American and British navies would make equal reductions.

The ships so retired would soon become obsolete. Before that condition is reached the governments of the world, by international agreement could guarantee the freedom, safety, and neutrality of the seas.

CORNELIUS MARTIN.

Sends Poem of Pacific.

To the Editor, The Washington Herald:

Will you please reprint in your paper this fine poem and send a copy to the author, who is an invalid.

Mrs. E. ALVARADO.

Hermosa Beach, Cal.

THE PACIFIC.

Last night as I lay listening

I heard the Pacific's mighty roar.

As the storm wind swept the rafters

And the sea gulls cried and soared.

I thought of the broad Pacific's waters.

Of its men and history.

Of their deeds and their adventures.

Of the races far from me.

I thought of the exploring Balboa.

As he stood on the Darien.

Of the venturesome William Walker

And his motley crew of men.

Again I saw Captain Sutter.

And Fremont, Lewis and Clark:

The mad gold rush of the fifties

And the Indian warrior's mark.

I thought of the good old Padre

Serra.

Of the missions now ruined and cold.

Of the simple old Spanish customs

Wrecked in the scramble for gold.

I beheld the pearly Oahu

And the beach at Waikiki.

And Cook and his dusky Kanakas.

And the lepers of Molokai.

I dream of the starry Samoa.

Where Stevenson wrought his tales.

Amid the huts of the natives

Blest by southern zephyr gales.

Afar to the south lies Sydney

And the rugged Australian shore.

Close by is the home of the Maro

And the beach that he knows no more.

I gaze into the home of the Moro.

In the bordered Sulu Sea.

And I hear the gull at Manila

Proclaim Dewey's victory.

I look at the tales of fair Japan

And the ships of Perry's fleet:

I hear the tinkle of temple bells

And Buddhist priests I meet.

I behold the ancient land of China.

Whose ways I do not ken:

I see the form of Lee Nung Chang

And the face of Sun Yat Sen.

I see the huts of the Hermit King-

dom.

A people free no more;

I hear the wall of a captive nation

And where is the open door?

I hear the spell of the Yukon.

I see the Alaskan totem poles;

I hear the prophetic words of Sew-

ard

And the tales of Klondike gold.

Once again I trail a Southern shore

And I hear the Attec's call:

There is the battle of Tehuantepec

And I see Maximilian fall.

I see the castaway Selkirk

On the tropical Fernandez isle;

I behold the armies of Bolivar

Marching many a weary mile.

L'Envoi.

Then I stop my musings and ponder

As the night is nearly done:

And I see clearly the Pacific's great

future

Rise high like the dawning sun.

And you, America: dear America!

The land of freedom's light,

For ever, yes forever

Guard the great Pacific's right.

CHARLES N. BARNARD.

Hermosa Beach, Cal.

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